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BY W. W. JACK.

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Post's Corner.



For the Lebanon Post.
Written on Leaving Home.

'Tis piercing, sad and sickening to my soul,
To forth from the loved and happy home,
To leave, among these cherished scenes of joy
And youthful hope and sweet and glowing morn,
Affection's sweet and smiling face, and each
Each smiling face enfolded, and each heart
That beat responsive to mine own, and shared
And sweetened each bright and glad day
That beamed upon the morning dew of life.
My spirit's sharp old soul and lightly sweep,
The stream of pleasure now whose foam bears
Along the flowery vale of life, the pride
And joy and all that's bright and gay of earth,
To me rolls now and dashing o'er a hill,
The desert's sandy wave, although a flood
Of sorrow laves my heart, yet still I find
To its bright polar star sweet home.

Though still,
With all her lucid beauty, Nature smiles,
And may more and dewy twilight soft;
Her sweet and lovely garlands adorn
With jewelled splendour; still her charms are not
So bright, enchanting and serene, as when
Enjoyed with the loved lights of my heart.
Although the stars above that gleam in the sky
Are bright as when they first opened the earth
In love, and sweet and placid beams
Yet a sound the captured soul their beams
A light so holy shed, or none so soft
And pure and sweet, like guardian angels round
The heart's warm nestles of affection; or
Whispers so gently of the spirit's soul,
Where the sweet soul of music joyful plays
Around the harp of the angelic choir,
And glowing taints of true peace and love
And joy, are overflowing, as when filled
With gladness the heart is at home enfolded.
Oh, then my spirit flung upon the earth
Would ages after ages linger, and, as
The fading years receive and bloom again,
'T would sweeten pleasures known, But then the loud
Trumpet of Fate, its edicts proclaims
And these fond, bright imaginations dissolve
And pass away in nothing.

Oh, within
The dark and gloomy prison of my heart,
Where I thy every voice of hope do more
May hear, the thoughts and joys of other days
In Memory's bright and golden chains I'm bound,
And there enclosed by my star that gleams
Above the heaving surges of the wide
And dark and distant future, there my mind
Shall brood with joy it never felt before,
And which the deep and wild and piercing eye
Of spirit never can desire; and THERE
My spirit, tears of joy and grief shall weep
And guard the sacred treasures of the past.
STANISLAUS.

Select Tales.

PINNEY'S PEPPER BOT- TLE.

WRITTEN FOR THE COLUMBIAN & GREAT WEST.
By William T. Coggeshall.

AUTHOR OF "OAKSHAW," AND OTHER TALES.

"We have a nice town here," said Mr. Pinney.

"A very pretty village," I replied. "You have known it for many years?"

"Yes, I came 'out West' from old Connecticut when it was all woods here; deer and wild turkeys were as plenty then as sheep and chickens now."

"You own large tracts of land; I presume you had money in your purse when you immigrated?"

"Not five dollars in the world," answered Mr. Pinney, as a shadow crossed his features, which seemed to me to be cast from an image of sorrow that dwelt in his heart.

I dare not ask leading questions, and there was a pause in our conversation.

I was riding with the richest man of township, in one of the northern counties of Ohio.

He had reined in his horse at a point near the village where he resided. While we conversed, we looked down upon a valley along which lengthened shadows were creeping and dying, while the tops of the forest trees near us were glowing in the evening sun's farewell smile.

When he had answered my question, respecting his wealth at the time he became an immigrant, Mr. Pinney struck his horse with his whip, and we were whirled through the village. I was introduced to Mr. P.'s family at the farm house—for such his residence was, in fact, though it stood upon a village street. Behind it lay a large tract of land, cultivated under Mr. P.'s immediate superintendence.

Supper over—"Tea," as city ladies employ the word, is not taken at farm houses—Mr. Pinney invited me to walk in the garden.

I was anxious to give the conversation a turn which would explain to me why Mr. P. had appeared sorrowful when I spoke of his settlement in the township; but, without special design at the same moment, asked:

"Has property changed hands often in this neighborhood?"

"Quite so—quite so," answered Mr. P. with a sharp glance at my countenance.

"Such of the old settlers as are here yet are no doubt well off in the world. Are there many of them?" I ventured to inquire.

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NO. 4.

"About half a dozen—not more," replied my host.

I expressed some astonishment at this intelligence, and Mr. Pinney said:

"We'll take a seat and arrange our business now, but I wish to show you my farm and stock in the morning, and then I promise to give you an outline of the history of our village."

I had an intuition that this history would reveal the cause of the sorrow I had suspected in Pinney's heart, when I saw the shadow which passed over his countenance on alluding to his wealth, and I was grateful for the promise, but not glad of the postponement accompanying it. However, I consoled myself with the practical man's motto, "Business before pleasure," and entered upon a calculation about values and incomes, which did not permit Mr. Pinney to show me to my chamber till a very late hour.

I was called, however, before the morning, and immediately after breakfast was on the farm with Mr. Pinney. When I had admired the number of agriculture and the beauty of the stock, and been told the character of fruit in the orchard, Mr. Pinney led the way toward the farm house, and then said:

"I haven't forgotten my promise; and if you still desire to know the history of our little town, I will give you what I consider most important."

I assured him that I was much interested in the proposed sketch and he began: "My father was a merchant in old Connecticut, and I was a wild boy from the land of steady habits." I left home when I was eighteen years of age, because of some restraints that had been imposed on me, which I considered tyrannical. I soon found it was easier to endure restraints at home than to be my own master in the world, and I wanted to go back to my father's house, but my pride rebelled, and I joined a party of emigrants and came 'out West.' The emigrants settled here. They cut a road through the forest forty miles, before they found a spot that suited them—I was not accustomed to severe manual labor, and I was the hunter of the expedition. I had many an adventure which delighted my romantic disposition. I became hardy and vigorous, and was soon able to help the squatters in clearing up their farms. We went twenty miles to mill—had no school for five years; and never heard a sermon preached (though there were many read), till we had put three crops of corn in our log barns. Then other settlers came in, and a Methodist preacher met those who were disposed to hear him, at one of the log cabins once a month. Meantime I had taken a squatter's daughter for a wife, and had a cabin a few acres of ground, for which the Government had been paid. I had been a hunter and a farmer, wood-chopper and a school teacher about six years, when I received word from Connecticut that a small stock of goods had been consigned to me at Pittsburg. I went out to the Ohio and up to Pittsburg with an ox team, and when I returned I opened a store in a log cabin, on the spot where my son's store now stands, on the corner opposite my house. It would make a shabby appearance now-a-days, but it was a great affair in our settlement. I had a few groceries, nutmegs and spices, combs and nails, garden seeds and calicoes, thread and coarse cloth, candles and tobacco, and a very small stock of either, but there was no other store within a circle of fifteen miles, and I soon did what I considered a brisk trade.

"Some of the land had been low, and here and there were small marshes. When the country was cleared up and it began to look like farming about here, there came a sickly season, and in almost every family some one had the ague and fever, and the doctor from the nearest town was getting everybody in his debt; but the ague was not eradicated. There had never been any whisky sold in the settlement, but now it was needed for bitters to keep off the chills, and when I sent for goods I ordered a barrel, and had a lot of drugs with it, and every body got a bottle of bitters. When winter came the ague pretty generally disappeared, but the fashion of taking bitters did not disappear with it.

"The Pioneers had disheartening times and too many of them endeavored to cheer their hearts with that which stole away their brains—I did not blame them much in those days, but I see now, sorrowfully, where I was to blame then. What think you?"

"This was a strange question to me under the circumstances, but I answered it. 'Assuredly, Mr. Pinney, you have had experience enough in the world and opportunities of observation enough to convince you that such indulgence as you speak of, to express my thought in common parlance, 'don't pay,' but after all I always exercise compassion for those unfortunate men who never have a gleam of joy in their hearts, unless it be reflected from the fire which alcohol lights in the brain.'

"Exactly my idea," said Mr. Pinney; but while we conversed, we should never forget to instruct. That's where I went astray. Now let me tell you the consequence. Many men had lost their wives—many their children—some both; they had been pious men—but opportu-

nities for the religious instruction or encouragement were not frequent and generally uninviting, and with hard work and watching, men were worn out. I had kept in my store a bottle of whisky, impregnated with pepper, as a sort of guard against chills, and sometimes I offered a glass to my most particular friends. They grew fond of it, and my bottle was often empty. The popularity of my medicine increased, and I soon found myself selling large quantities of whisky and black pepper, and in a few months drunkenness had widely extended in our settlement; and did we stop it?"

Mr. Pinney looked at me as if expecting an answer, but I was silent and he continued:

"No farms were neglected—every body was in debt—the farmer to the shoemaker, the tailor and the blacksmith, and all these to me; and when I saw the evil, I couldn't stop it, and in a few days I was virtually owner of one third of the farms in the settlement, and all on account of ague bitters and my pepper bottle. Drunkards who owed me heavy notes for goods to support their families, died, and the farm was given me to pay the debt; and I felt myself doing a great wrong, but I was getting rich; and if I had undertaken it I could not have changed the course of events. But a Yankee school teacher came into the settlement, and he hadn't been here a month till he called a meeting at the school house for a lecture, and the school house was crowded for it was a great novelty, and to the astonishment of every body, he exposed the liquor business among us, and showed to me a living curse. Stones were thrown at him, and he was interrupted, and the people would have thrown him out of the school house, but I forbid them, and declared that the school master told the truth. Then the people listened attentively, and the next day I made a bonfire of my liquors, and there was no more whisky sold in our neighborhood till we had the canal built within a few miles of it; and now no man dare sell it in our village."

"What have you to regret Mr. Pinney?" I inquired.

"You ask that—but to quiet my mind," he replied. "I have no need of such quiet. Every foot of land which could go to friends or kindred here, I left unoccupied by my marriage; some have paid, some have not; but when I die, the just heirs will find deeds in their names, and now all of the income of the property I hold in my name, except a respectable support of my family, is devoted to the improvement of our village, and to the promotion of religion and education among our people; and yet I am a most unhappy man. Pinney's Pepper Bottle left an influence here which two generations cannot outlive, and the conviction rests on me with crushing force, that no man who has for one year been instrumental in making drunkenness in a neighborhood, can contravert the evil influence by twenty years of devotion to objects of charity and reform, with an ample fortune at his command; therefore, am I sorrowful whenever I think of what ague bitters did here. Better disease—better chills and fever and ultimate death on account of them, than poverty and degradation and death from drunkenness. Am I not right?"

I could but answer Mr. Pinney in the affirmative and then he said: "Now, sir, I have never opened my heart to any man out of my family as I have done to you. I was led irresistibly into my confession, and it seems to me for good. In reparation of what evil I have done, I can do nothing more than I am doing, but to set my wrong example and the curse of our settlement before the world. You are at liberty, sir, to publish my confession."

While Mr. Pinney was thus explaining himself we had walked out of the garden through his house, and I was about to take leave of him. I thanked him for his hospitality, and promised at the earliest opportunity, I should set his warning example before the world.

It needs no argument to convince candid men at this day, that one year spent in the promotion of drunkenness can not be atoned for in twenty years of earnest labor in the promotion of religion or education. There must be a terrible reckoning for those who spend life-times promoting drunkenness. It is pitiful, indeed, that few only are visited with such companions as changed the channel of Mr. Pinney's energies.

A Man's wealth depends more on his wife than his income. Some will cause their husbands to become rich on five hundred a year; others can scarcely keep out of jail on five thousand. Saving has made more fortunes than getting one. If married men are poor, in nine cases out of ten it is their wives fault.

The only court circular story that pleased me was that of the king of Spain, who in a great part was roasted, because there was not time for the prime minister to command the bird chamberlain to destroy the grand gold stick to order the first page to wait to bid the chief of flunkies to request the house maid of all honor to bring up a pair of water to put his majesty out—77

Miscellaneous.

How to Manage a Husband.—"How do you manage your husband, Mr. Croaker? Such a job as I have of it with Smith?"

"Easiest thing in the world, my dear; give him a twitch backwards when you want him to go forward. For instance, you see to day, I had a loaf of cake to make. Well, do you suppose I made my body in the pantry room, that my soul must be the oven? Not a bit of it. I'm thinking of all sorts of celestial things while. Now Croaker has a way of turning round at my heels, and looking me plump down, in the midst of any ritual lights, by asking me the price of the sugar I'm using? Well, you see, it drives me frantic; and when I woke up this morning and saw the torments, I knew I had him on my hands for the day unless I managed right so. I told him I hoped he wouldn't think of going out to catch his death in such weather; that if he wasn't capable of taking proper care of himself, I should it for him; that it was very lonesome rainy days, and that I wanted him to stay at home; and talk to me; and I felt myself doing a great wrong, but I was getting rich; and if I had undertaken it I could not have changed the course of events. But a Yankee school teacher came into the settlement, and he hadn't been here a month till he called a meeting at the school house for a lecture, and the school house was crowded for it was a great novelty, and to the astonishment of every body, he exposed the liquor business among us, and showed to me a living curse. Stones were thrown at him, and he was interrupted, and the people would have thrown him out of the school house, but I forbid them, and declared that the school master told the truth. Then the people listened attentively, and the next day I made a bonfire of my liquors, and there was no more whisky sold in our neighborhood till we had the canal built within a few miles of it; and now no man dare sell it in our village."

"You see there's nothing like understanding human nature; no woman should be married till she is thoroughly posted up in this branch of her education."

FANNY FERN.

COINCIDENCES.—In a file number of the Liverpool *Albion* we find the following singular coincidences:

"Once, when Mr. Jonas Bold was Mayor of Liverpool was at church, it happened that Prince William, of Gloucester was also present. By a strange coincidence, which somewhat disturbed the seriousness of the congregation, the preacher for the day took his text, 'Behold, a greater than Jonas is here.' Both Mayor and Prince, we believe, as well as the discerning public, fancied that there was something more than chance in the selection of so very telling and apposite a text. It reminds us of a Cambridge clergyman, who, when Pitt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, while yet almost a boy, attended the University Church, preached from the words, 'There is a lad here which hath five barley loaves and two small fishes; but what are they among so many?' Some years since the late Duke of Wellington, attended by a single mid-decamp, walked into a church at Cheltenham. Here there could have been no design. He was totally unexpected. But, when the text was announced, out came the startling words, 'Now Naaman, captain of the King of Syria, was a great man with his master, and honorable, because by him the lord had given deliverance unto Syria; he was also a mighty man in valor; but he was a leper.' The chance shot evidently told. A grim smile seemed for a moment to gather upon the features of the 'Iron Duke,' as he cast an intelligent look at his companion, who telegraphed him in return with an equally knowing glance."

DOMESTIC HABITS OF OUR ANCESTORS.—Erasmus, who visited England in the early part of the sixteenth century, gives a curious description of an English interior of the better class. The furniture was rough; the walls unplastered, but sometimes wainscotted or hung with tapestry; and the floors covered with rushes, which were not changed for months. The dogs and cats had free access to the erting-rooms, and fragments of meat and bones were thrown to them, which they devoured among the rushes, leaving what they could not eat to rot there, with the draining of beer vessels and all manner of unmentionable abominations. There was nothing like refinement or elegance in the luxury of the higher ranks; the indulgence which their wealth permitted consisted of rough and wasteful profusion. Salt beef and strong ale constituted the principal part of Queen Elizabeth's breakfast, and similar refreshments were served to her in bed for supper. At a series of entertainments given in York by the nobility in 1660, where each exhausted his invention to outdo the others, it was universally admitted that Lord Goring won the palm for the magnificence of his fancy. The description of this supper will give us a good idea of what was then (though magnificent) it consisted of four huge brawny pigs, piping hot, bitted and harnessed with ropes of sausage to a huge pudding, in a bag, which served for a chariot.—*The Silent Revolution.*

THE TWO LIPS.—An inexperienced young bride being asked by her cook to choose her dinners during the honeymoon, was anxious that her ignorance should not peep out. She called to mind one dish, and one dish only, and that she knew the name; it was a safe one, and substantial too—"a leg of mutton." So, several days the leg of mutton came obedient to the mistress's order. Perhaps the cook was weary of it at last she ventured to inquire, "Should you not like some other thing to day, ma'am?" "Yes," she said, "I have a leg of beef for a change."

It's what you Spend.

Under this criticism, the *Ledger* makes some very sensible remarks, which, we copy, as I to which we peculiarly refer all who are just sitting out in life. A wise economy is a very different thing from a stupid parsimoniousness; while the latter should always be condemned, too much cannot be urged in behalf of the former.

"It's what time's worth, my son," said a good old Quaker, "not what thee'll make, which will be a waste whether thee's to be a day or no." The advice was wise, for it was, but Frank's in another shape. "Take care of the pennies, and the pounds will take care of themselves." But this is not to be taken too far. Men are continually indulging in small expenses, trying to themselves that it is only a trifle, yet forgetting that the aggregate is serious, that even the sea-shore is made up of petty grains of sand. Ten cents a day even is thirty-six dollars and a half a year, and that is the interest of a capital of six hundred dollars. The man that saves ten cents a day only is so much richer than him that does not, as if he owned a life estate in a house worth six hundred dollars. Every sixteen years ten cents a day becomes six hundred dollars; and if invested quarterly, does not take half that time. But ten cents a day is child's play, some will exclaim. Well then, John Jacob Astor used to say that when a man who wishes to rich, has saved ten thousand dollars, he has won half the battle. Not that Astor thought ten thousand dollars much. But he knew that in making such a sum, a man acquired habits of prudent economy, which would constantly keep him advancing in wealth. How many, however, spend ten thousand in a few years in extra expenses, and when, on looking back can't tell as they say, "where the money went to." To save is the golden rule to get rich. To squander, even in small sums, is the first step towards the poor-house.

REMEMBERING COUNTENANCES.—The difference of degree in which individuals possess this faculty, is very remarkable. We often notice this difference as strikingly manifested in the city concourse. The other day stepping into a store which we had not had occasion to visit for six months and then for the first time, we had difficulty in deciding whether we had found the same place (the name having been forgotten,) but on making some inquiry of a young lad, the reply was—

"Yes, sir, you came in last winter and purchased a— for \$—." There had been nothing in the previous visit but an easy selection, and ready bargain; and we had forgotten, not only the aspect of the shop, and the countenance of the salesmen, but the price of the article.

On the other hand we have an intimate friend, a gentleman who reads and thinks much, who finds it exceedingly difficult to remember the countenances of any persons with whom he has not full acquaintance. An ordinary brief interview makes no such impression of the countenance on his memory, that he can recognize it at the next meeting, even though it be on the same day. He finds himself often embarrassed and mortified by this defect. He compares the difficulty to that of recognizing other objects—a carriage, a garment, a tree, a building, which has been seen before, but which appears not particularly unlike many others, and which one cannot identify from its own peculiarities. Who would know his own desk, chair, or sofa with any certainty, should he meet with it in another house. And yet it has its own aspect; it is somewhat unlike others. Upon some minds peculiarities of countenance do not make a strong impression. Faces are regarded as very much alike. Thousands of people seem, to such an eye, to have, as it were, the general look of the race. They have hair and eyes and mouth of the average stamp. They do not make a distinct impression on the feeble observing faculty.

These feeble observers are to be pitied.

They pass hundreds in the street who remember them, but whom they account strangers. They cannot take the benefit of introductions and casual interviews to extend their acquaintance. They often displease those who expect to be remembered at once. But the difficulty is inherent in the constitution. Effort to conquer it in mature age seems to avail but little. The only relief is to be found in enjoying the more hearty and limited acquaintance.—*N. Y. Mirror.*

"STRIKES."—The Tribune has the following on "strikes":

There is to be a strike among the pugilists.

Street-leggars, also, after the next fourth of July, will refuse anything below a sixpence.

Gentlemen and ladies who stand outside of the enclosures whence balloons ascend, and peep through the cracks, expect to receive a shilling apiece after the hippodrome is opened.

The dead-ends of the theatres expect to receive a compensation after the present season, either a "half shell" or its equivalent.

The congregations of Drs. ————, ————, pious preaching, have all struck, and expect to go out for a long time.

Terms of Advertising.

For 12 lines or less, 1st insertion, - - - 75
For each subsequent insertion, - - - 25
For half column 6 months, - - - \$18
" " 12 months, - - - 30
For whole column 6 months, - - - 30
" " 12 months, - - - 50

A liberal deduction made for yearly advertisements. When the number of lines for continuing an advertisement is not specified, it will be continued until ordered out and charged accordingly.

A Legitimate Conclusion.

Old Mr. Brown and his son George were engaged on the hay mow, when the conversation turned on California, and the young man expressed a strong desire to go. The old man said he shouldn't go. They talked about it, reasoned about it, grew mad about it, and the end of it was that George shoved his venerable progenitor down over the mow, through the hole in the barn door into an apple bin, to the imminent risk of the old gentleman's neck, and then ran away, leaving his father in the bin among the apples. The old man, some months afterwards, told the minister the story, and the reverend very profoundly said that he thought that children who showed such disrespect to their parents, never come to a good end.

"No, sir," said old Mr. Brown, firmly striking his hoe with energy to the ground, "depend upon it that boys who throw their fathers down into apple bins don't go to heaven by a d—d sight!"

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.—Thousands of men breathe, move, and live—pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? None were blessed by them; none could point to them as the means of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished; their light went out in darkness, and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday.—Will you thus live and die, oh, man immortal! Live for something. Do good, and leave behind you a monument of virtue, that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love, and mercy, on the hearts of thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No; your name, your deeds, will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind, as the stars on the brow of the evening. Great deeds will shine as brightly on the earth, as the stars of heaven.

TOM CORWIN—GOOD ADVICE.—Mr. Harvey, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, tells the following tale.

"About three years ago, a young man presented himself to Mr. Corwin for a clerkship. Thrice was he refused, and still he made a fourth effort. His perseverance and spirit of determination awakened a friendly interest in his welfare, and the secretary advised him in the strongest possible terms, to abandon his purpose, and go to the West, if he could do no better outside of the departments. 'My young friend,' said he, 'go to the North West, buy 160 acres of government land,—or, if you have not the money to purchase, squat on it; get you an axe and mattock, put up a log cabin for your habitation, and raise a little corn and potatoes; keep your conscience clear, and live like a freeman, your own master, with no one to give you orders, and without depending on anybody. Do that and you will be honored, respected, influential, and rich. But accept a clerkship here, and you sink at once, all independence; your energies become relaxed, and you are unfit in a few years for any other and more independent position. I may give you a place to-day, and kick you out again to-morrow; and there's another man over there at the White House, who can kick me out, and the people by and by can kick him out, and so we go. But if you own an acre of land, it is your kingdom; and your cabin is your castle—you are a sovereign, and you feel it in every throbbing of your pulse, and every day of your life will assure me of your thanks for having thus advised you.' If the thousands who so ardently strive for places under Government would ponder well these words, and exercise a sound discretion in their application, thus many a young and gallant spirit would be saved from starvation, to be useful to the world, and a joy, rather than a grief to its possessor."

WATERPROOF.—A correspondent of the Merchant's Magazine gives the following recipe for the prevention of wet feet, and adds that by subjecting his boots to this treatment, three pairs have lasted him six years, and are likely to last six years longer. He says:

I put a pound of tallow and half a pound of resin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, I warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither sole nor upper leather will suck any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take polish, dissolve an ounce of wax in spirits of turpentine; to which add a teaspoonful of lamp black. A day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and resin, rub them over with wax in turpentine, but not before the fire. Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and shine like a mirror. Tallow, or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather; but the resin gives an antiseptic quality, which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be so large as to admit of cork soles.—Cork is so bad a conductor of heat, that with it in the boots, the feet are warm on the coldest stone floor.

There's no telling what a devil brings forth, as Mr. Day said when Mr. D. and

THE POST.

LEBANON, KY.
Wednesday Morning, June 15, 1853.

A Proposition.

As it seems that almost all classes and confraternities have been contributing a block for the Washington National Monument; we have come to the conclusion to make the following proposition:

We propose that the Editors of *Kentucky* make up a fund to purchase a block of marble for this truly worthy monument. It is true, that editors as a class, throughout the United States, have done more good work towards the erection of the monument, than any other; and it is likewise true that they, as a class, are proverbially poor, but still, we think that our brothers in this state, will give a dollar or so apiece to furnish a tangible evidence of their patriotism. What say you, brothers in misery? shall we furnish a splendid block of marble, from the editors of Kentucky? Do not disregard this proposition merely because it comes from "way out here" under the shadows of Muddrows Hill. Pass it around, and see how "it will take." At least, let us have your views on the subject. It is true it is a little late, "but better late than never" to do a good action.

On our fourth page, among the agricultural matter, will be seen an article on the subject of Plaster of Paris and Lime as enrichers of the soil. As some of our farmers are using the Plaster experimentally, we would call their attention to this article and also the attention of the farmers generally. The indiscriminate use of Plaster without first considering the quality and character of the ground which receives it may, and no doubt does, account for the comparative failure of the experiment in some instances, in this county. Study the disease of your ground before you apply the medicine. This is the only proper way of doing.

There is, and has been for many years a real curiosity near Bardstown, on the side of the road leading from that place to Springfield. It consists in two beech trees which stand together. About twelve or fourteen feet from the ground, they are connected like the Siamese twins, by a limb about six inches in diameter; which limb puts out naturally from each trunk & is about two feet in length. These twin trees stand on the northern side of the road on the elevation caused by the grading of the road, at the turn of the road coming down to the toll gate, from Bardstown.

We notice in several of our exchanges a good deal of bragging about the number, quality and price of stock of different kinds, sold in their respective markets. Now, we contend that the County of Marion can and does produce as fine stock and perhaps a much as almost any other County in the State. Did not the mule of Mr. Theodore Spalding bear off the premium at Danville? And it would have got the prize at Lexington, if justice had been done! for, we are told that the assembled multitude declared in favor of the noble beast from Marion, even while the partial judges were placing the badge upon another and an inferior animal. All we wish is a fair field and we care not for the age or wealth of a competing county in the art of stock raising; and the proof of this will be clearly shown by giving us a fair chance.

We would like to get a seedling of any and every sale of stock, together with the age and prices received, from this time forward, so that we may not be entirely silent while there is so much cackling around us. It is very frequently done. There is no need, if it is not desired, of mentioning names, all we would wish to publish would be the number, age and price.

The Catholic Mirror has received information that Patrick O'Donohue, an other of the Irish exiles, has escaped from Van Dieman's Land, and from the clutches of Governor Denison and the English Government. It is thought he left in one of the American ships trading to Australia, and will arrive in one of the American ships on the Atlantic side in the course of a short time.

Mrs. J. Lowman, of Buckingham county Va., made 38 lbs. of butter and 33½ lbs. of cheese from the milk of one cow, between April 10 and May 10. So says an exchange. We would like to have that cow, certain.

Our devil says he saw a man putting on his life preserver the other day, fully determined to have a swim in "the tide of affection."

He also says that he once saw a race over "the course of true love." The stake was pretty high at that: some \$30,000.

It must have been some feller running away with some rich old foggy's dater.

We learn from the Danville *Tribune*, that a serious affray occurred in that place on Wednesday last, between Mr. Humphrey Hyde, a white man, and Gibson Doran, a young free negro. The negro shot the white man with a pistol containing three balls. The balls entered the left breast, near the heart. Hyde was supposed to be out of daiges at the last accounts. If Hyde has any friends they ought to take especial care that that negro should never shoot another white man!

The Washington National Monument is now 130 feet high, and in a few days another course (having two additional feet) will be commenced. During the month of May four blocks have been received. One of granite from the Grand Division Sons of Temperance, R. I.; one of bird's eye marble from the Grand Lodge Free and Accepted Masons, N. Y.; one of marble from the Postmasters and Assistants of Indiana; and one of marble from Iowa.

Our friend of the Lebanon Post, talks about his little village, as if it was a second New York, and even has the "brass" to compare it to Danville. Well let him have it so; perhaps his imagination that it is a great place, renders him contented, and we would not make him otherwise. But friend Jack, when you feel like looking at something more than a "wretched village" come up to Danville.—*Tribune*.

You labor under an egregious mistake friend Zimmerman. We recommend our "village" precisely as it is: a delightful little town, containing one thousand inhabitants, or thereabouts, and gradually but surely increasing. You do not more than outnumber us four times, and yet you pile on as much *otium cum dig.* as if you outnumbered us forty times. We are contented, and you need not propose a swap, for we would not change places with you under any consideration. We were told that you wished to sell out and leave that worn-out "city." Well, we do not blame you;

"Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in that horrible place."

We see by the Bardstown *Herald* that some one unknown, attempted to kill Abel Crawford, whose residence is within seven miles of that place, on the 1st inst. The assassin broke into the house after all had retired to rest. He went to the bed where Mr. and Mrs. Crawford were sleeping, and made thrusts with a knife where he supposed the upper part of their persons to be, but it happened fortunately that the bed had been turned round, so that their feet and ankles received the blows intended for more vital parts. Mrs. C. was wounded slightly and alarmed her husband, who sprang up, and attempted to grapple with the assassin who, however, eluded him and made his escape from the house, pursued by Mr. C. for some distance.

Spring, the murderer of Philadelphia, was hung on Friday last, in that city. He protested to the last that he was innocent, and that his son was guilty of the deed.

WELL DONE PHILADELPHIA!—A public meeting was held at Philadelphia last Tuesday to take measures to pay off the debt of the American Sunday School Union, amounting to \$15,000. The whole sum was subscribed on the spot.

ELOPEMENT.—We were informed yesterday of a little affair of this kind having occurred from this vicinity during the past week. The eloping party is a young widow, formerly from Indiana, and now temporarily of Bardstown, and a gentleman of tender years, also of the latter whereabouts. The lady is young, fair, and charming, and the gentleman is younger, inexperienced and susceptible. Texas is said to be the elysian home in which the ardent youth will seek a realization of the bliss of his first love-dreams in the companionship of his confiding bride—*en futuro*.—*Low Democrat*.

The Hurricane at Baltimore, BALTIMORE, June 4.

The storm which passed over this city yesterday, caused great damage both in the city and its vicinity. Houses were blown down and others unroofed, trees and fences were demolished and other property swept away or damaged.

The Southern mail has failed from beyond Wilmington, N. C. There are two mails now due from New Orleans.

Further intelligence from Mexico shows that Gov. Trias is to be supported by Santa Anna in his efforts to defend the Messilla Valley from the Americans, and expel any invading force. Gen. Garland will, of course, call upon the Governor of Texas for an adequate force of militia, if necessary, to repel this Mexican invasion of our territory.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reported for the Louisville Courier.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

New York, June 7.
The Canada arrived at 7½ o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 28th.

The News by the Canada is highly important.

China.—At the urgent request of the Emperor of China, the American, French and English ships-of-war in the Eastern waters have undertaken to protect Nankin, Shanghai, and the mouths of the canal against the rebels.

Russia.—The Emperor of Russia's ultimatum is offered to the Sublime Porte, and he awaits until the 20th only for a final answer.

France.—The French fleet has been ordered to the Dardanelles, which caused great excitement in the French funds. It is believed that Napoleon has threatened war if Russia persists in her Eastern demands.

England.—Affairs in Burmah are unfavorable to the British.

In Parliament, on Friday, Lords Clarendon and Russell stated that the French and English ministers at Constantinople are acting in concert and that the integrity of the Porte would be maintained; that Russia would insist on nothing incompatible therewith, but in the present state of the question they could not give any further indication as to the course of the British Government.

Kossuth had attended a meeting of the society of the friends of Italy, in London and made a speech.

Mazzini has arrived in England.

O'Donohue, the Irish patriot, has escaped from Australia, and is on his way to America.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria is to visit the Dublin exhibition.

France.—A report that the Russian forces had entered Turkey, violently agitated the House.

It is rumored that Napoleon had assured the Russian minister that, as much as he desires peace with Europe, he would not hesitate to change his policy if Russia forced measures hostile to France and the East.

Despatches, received from the French Admiral, dated Calloa, April 10th, state that he was about to sail to Guayaquil river and demand reparation of the Equatorial Government.

It is rumored at Paris that Urquiza is favorable to the demands of France.

Holland.—The Government will be in the minority.

No answer has yet been received to the note addressed to the Papal See. In the meantime the Catholic prelate is active.

The Austrian charge has withdrawn from Switzerland.

The Swiss Envoy, at Vienna, has been recalled.

The brave attitude of Switzerland excites the attention of Rome.

The St. Petersburg papers report a victory over the Circassians, on the Hill of Karolana, on the 1st of April.

Vienna papers say that recent developments show that the Rastook conspiracy was very widely extended—comprising several persons of the higher classes.

Switzerland.—The diplomatic relations are completely broken off between Switzerland and Austria.

Turkey.—The Sublime Porte has refused to accept the Russian ultimatum.

Prince Menschikoff embarked at Constantinople on the Russian ship-of-war for Odessa.

The Ambassador of France had ordered the French fleet to the Dardanelles; and, it is supposed, to prevent any attempt of Russia to seize or pass the Straits. On the 20th, the French Squadron was still at Salmois.

The British fleet remained at Malta on the 1st, awaiting a reinforcement from England.

In dispatches to the British admiralty, Admiral Dundas stated that Menschikoff remained on board the steamer and had given the Sublime Porte eight days longer to reconsider his decision, threatening, if again resisted, to finally withdraw.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP EL DORADO.

New York, June 8.
The steamship El Dorado has arrived from Aspinwall, with \$700,000 in gold.

The county Record Office at San Jose was burned. The work of an incendiary. The yield of gold is as abundant as ever.

The Van Diemens Land examiner denies the report that Mr. O'Donohue was under parole when he escaped.

San Francisco, May 5.

Business for the week opened favorable, but declined at the close.

Immense imports. Seven clippers have arrived.

Flour is firmer with a slight advance.

San Francisco, May 6.

The markets are buoyant. Under late news from the Atlantic States, flour is firm. Gallio \$11 50. Provisions firm and in good demand; bacon 25c and hams 22c.

A terrible affair occurred at San Francisco, between a party of squatters and the sheriff, assisted by a party of citizens.

Two of the citizens, one a justice of the peace, were shot dead. Intense excitement prevailed in consequence, during which the revenue cutter Ewing arrived, the commander of which, promptly offered his services to the Mayor. The excitement continued.

The affair grew out of an attempt to erect a quatter named John Power

A destructive fire occurred at San Francisco on the evening of the 4th, destroying Russell's house and several other buildings adjoining; loss \$124,000.

Several of the inmates of Russell's house are supposed to have perished in the flames, one whom Mr. Hubbard is from Ohio.

The buildings were situated on Bush and Sanson streets.

Additional Items by the Canada.

New York, June 8.
Turkey.—Redseid Recha, the Russian statesman, has been appointed minister of foreign affairs.

Despatches at Paris to the 18th, confirm the Diplomatic ruptures, and state that the Russian troops were receiving reinforcement—their situation appears critical.

The Turkish brig Salem, has been sent with important orders to the Government of Jerusalem.

A second edition of the London Times of the 28th, has telegraphic despatches from Vienna to the evening of the 26th, stating that Menschikoff and suite had left Constantinople, and that the Russian subjects were left under the protection of the Danish Ambassador.

The French has, it is said, received permission to pass the Dardanelles.

The Paris telegraphic correspondent to the Liverpool papers, states that it is not feared that the peace of Europe will be disturbed by the Turkish difficulty, it being reported that the British minister has so stated.

Telegraphic reports, however, contradict each other flatly. Just prior to the Canada's departure, a despatch was received by the submarine telegraph at Liverpool, stating that Menschikoff was to leave in seven days without any arrangement being made with Turkey, but the steamer with Menschikoff had not sailed from Constantinople on the 20th of May.

The London Times says that it is rather a suspicious circumstance just now, that their very smart missionaries have given the Americans more intelligence of the nature and progress of rebellions than our British representatives and merchants were ever likely to do—that they have in these matters the largest amount ever seen in the East under their flag. What if the army apparently intended for the chastisement of Japan, and opening Jeddah, should really have another object to hold the balance of the parties and slip in at the right moment and grab the prize? The Times adds, that the possession of India would break up the Federal Union as surely and as immediately as the conquest of Europe destroyed the old constitution of Rome!

Gavazzi—Fight—Lots of Life.

MONTREAL, June 9.

Father Gavazzi delivered another lecture in this city this evening.

The mob gathered in such numbers that a public force was stationed near the church.

After the meeting pistols were fired by the crowd. It is impossible to say how many were killed, it is believed to be four or five.

The troops are still drawn up near the church, and the mob is at no short distance, evidently prepared for further mischief.

3 P. M.—I have just met a man wounded in the breast, and one man is ascertained to have been killed.

Execution of Spring.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.

The execution of Arthur Spring occurred in the presence of about 500 persons at the county prison. The Revs. Messrs. Street, Kile, and Alexander remained in his cell all last night. The prisoners slept about 4 hours, the balance of the time having been devoted to religious exercise. Spring repeated his innocence, and his son's also, but said that he had brought money and placed in his pocket.

The Rev. Mr. Street asked him in the most solemn manner whether he was not guilty of murder and he answered "no sir," "no sir." He then asked him if he was guilty of the murder of Rink, and he replied "no sir, I never saw him in my life." Another question was asked as to the innocence of his son. He said that he believed his son had no more to do with it than he did. After a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Kessil, the halter was put around his neck, the drop fell and launched the wretch into another world.—He died very easily without a single movement of his legs.

The WHEAT CROP.—Our exchanges from Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia say the wheat in those sections is suffering much from the ravages of the Hessian fly. The Greensburg (Ja.) Press, of the 3d inst., says:

WHEAT PROSPECT.—Several farmers inform us that their wheat is much injured by the fly, and do not anticipate a full crop. If these ravages are general, it must advance the crop now on hand. We hope, however, that these fears are unfounded. It would be something of a disappointment to have a failure in the wheat crop just as soon as our railroad is ready to convey it to market.

The Adams county and York, Pa., papers complain of great damage done to the growing wheat by the ravages of the fly. The crop it is said will not be half of an average one.

It is said that the new tomb for the reception of the bones of the revolutionary martyrs, on Fort Green, New York, will be ready in July next, and that the Tammany Society of New York, together with President Pierce and the Governors and military of several States, will unite in the ceremonies of the removal.

Arkansas Items.

The publication of the Arkansas Whig has been resumed; Mr. Butler, the former proprietor having disposed of the office to Messrs. Stilwell & Wassell.

ALBION DEED.—On Friday night week last, Mr. Jessup McHenry, accompanied by young Thomas Douglass, his brother-in-law, and two small negro boys, repaired to a lick, but a few hundred yards distant from his house, for the purpose of shooting deer.

Whilst there, sitting upon some logs around a fire they were suddenly fired upon from a neighboring stump.

The shot took effect in the head and neck of McHenry, and in the thigh and side of Thomas Douglass. McHenry's wounds not being considered dangerous, his speedy recovery is expected. A negro man belonging to Mr. Samuel McMorris, upon grounds of strong suspicion was arrested and confined.

The Whig says that a gentleman named Sanders was killed in Hot Spring county, a few days since, by a negro man belonging to Mr. Chambliss, of Hot Springs. The negro, who had run away, was taken up by Mr. Sanders, and while on the way to deliver him up to his owner, he stabbed him several times, causing his death.

MORTAL AFFRAY.—An affray occurred at Jacksonport, Ark., on last Sunday week between Mr. Joseph Woodward and a Mr. Hudson. Hudson drew a pistol and fired, placing the contents in the former's breast who survived but a few hours. Woodward was a citizen of Batesville, Arkansas Hudson was in custody at the last accounts.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Wednesday last, Mr. John Steele of Woodford county, while riding in a buggy on the Versailles turnpike, was accosted by an Irishman who requested permission to ride which was granted. Mr. Steele, upon reaching the residence of Mr. Robt. W. Scott, informed the Irishman he could go no further, as he intended to stop there. The Irishman refused to get out of the buggy, insisting that he must ride to Frankfort. An altercation ensued and the Irishman beat Mr. Steele over the head with a club, leaving him insensible in the road and taking the horse and buggy drove off. Mr. Steele soon after recovered, procured a gun and started with two friends in pursuit.

A short distance from the scene of this occurrence, the man was met, when he was commanded to stop, but as he endeavored to escape Mr. Steele shot wounding him severely in the back and shoulder. He continued to drive on, and it was not until one of the friends of Mr. Steele, who seized the horses and presented a pistol to the driver, that he was compelled to halt.—He was taken in a house near by and placed under the care of Dr. Rodman, who attended to his wounds. Some suppose the man to have been inane.—*Exchange*.

EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS IN SPURIOUS MONEY.—Yesterday morning, officers Marshall and Flannery observed a man, John W. Wells, selling bank bills on the landing at five per cent, off the face. He had a large quantity of baggage on the steamer Golden Gate, and on search a package, consisting of \$80,000 in notes of \$5 was found. The bills read: "The Wetumpka and Coosa Railroad Company will pay James King, or bearer, at the Union bank of New York," &c.—The engraving was good and the whole appearance of the bill well calculated to deceive inexperienced persons. The name of Rawden, Wright & Hatch, engravers, New York, appears on the lower margin. The head margin reads: "Union of Boston and New Orleans by the southwestern Internal Improvements." Wells claims to have bought the lot of a postmaster in Georgia. The Wetumpka and Coosa concern blew up some years ago. His trunks also contained a gavanic battery, a quantity of chloroform, and a number of bills, which indicated that Wells had been lecturing on temperance. He was lodged in the Hammond street Station House, to await examination by the Police Court.

Cincinnati Commercial.

An agriculturist was selling a lot of land for agricultural purposes. "Gentlemen," said he, "this is most delightful land. It is the easiest land to cultivate in Massachusetts—it is so light—so very light!—Mr. Parker here will corroborate my statement; he owns the next patch, and he will tell you how easy it is worked."

"Yes, gentlemen," said Mr. Parker, "it is very easy to work it, but it's plaguy sight easier to gather the crops."

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COURIER

Saturday Evening, June 11, 1853.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—Market quiet with small sales of fair brands of flour at \$4 15c to \$4 25. Corn 40c to 45c from stores. Oats 35c to 37c.

GROCERIES.—We quote a sale of 250 bags Rio coffee, on private terms, and sales of 125 bags at 9½c to 9c; small sales at 9c. Sugar confined to small lots at 4½ to 5c.

PROVISIONS.—Pork dull at \$14 25 to 14 50 for mess, with sales of 550 bls. in two lots, on private terms. Bacon from wagons 5½c to 5c for shoulders, and 8½ cent for hams.

TOBACCO.—Receipts light, with sales Saturday of 60 bls at the warehouses, at \$4, \$4 10, \$6 95, and \$7 10.

WHISKY.—A sale of 48 barrels of raw at the wharf at 19c.

New Advertisements.

Found.

NEAR Lebanon, in Marion County, a Lady's GOLD BRACELET PIN, which the owner can have by calling at the Printing Office, describe property and pay charges.
June 15 11

New Spring and Summer DRY GOODS.

JAMES R. KNOTT,

WOULD respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening a superior stock of DRY GOODS.

His stock consists in part of Ladies' Dress Goods, of the very latest and most fashionable styles, and of every fabric suited to Spring and Summer wear. Gentlemen's Wear of the latest pattern; a superior stock of Ladies' Gentlemen's and Children's Shoes and Boots; Bonnets of the latest and most approved styles; &c., &c.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to deserve and receive a continuance of the same.

Give me a call and remember "it is most prompt and show goods." One price only. Quick sales and small profits are the mottoes under which I sail.

may 41f J. R. KNOTT.

NEW YORK & LOUISVILLE Clothing Store!!!

THE Subscribers having opened a Branch Clothing and Fitting Store in Lebanon (next door to Mr. Noble's Drug Store,) will keep a general assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

made up in the most permanent and fashionable manner. Any Goods sold by us will be warranted as such; and we guarantee to sell our Goods cheaper than ever such goods has been offered to the Public before. Our facilities are such that we will always keep up our Stock of the Newest Goods of the season. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
April 13-14. M. D. FERRALL & CO.

JOSEPH HASKINS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL practice regularly in the Circuit Courts of Mercer, Washington, Marion, and perhaps Anderson; keeping an office at each Court House. Also, in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Business confided to his care will receive the most prompt and punctual attention. Orders left for him at Harrodsburg with Messrs. Terah T. or John P. Higgins, or Poston and Trappall—at Springfield and Lebanon, at the Circuit Clerk's office, will receive due attention.—His residence is, as it has been for many years, at Harrodsburg, may 41f

NEW GOODS.

E. HIRSCH,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion County generally, that he has just received a large stock of

New Spring and Summer Dry Goods, Together with a splendid assortment of Ready made

CLOTHING.

All of which will be sold as low as they can be bought in Louisville or any other large city. Thankful for past favors he hopes to receive a continuance of the same. Call and examine the goods before making your purchases.
April 27 6w

New Spring and Summer GOODS!!!

THE Subscribers have received and opened their Spring and Summer Stock of Staple and FANCY DRY GOODS, consisting in Ladies' Dress Goods, of all description, suitable for the Spring and Summer seasons; Gentlemen's wear of the latest and most fashionable patterns; Domestic Hardware and Cutlery, Queen's Ware, and a superior assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Bonnets of the latest and most improved style.

Also—a general assortment of Groceries, all of which we will sell low for cash, or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

N. B. Country Produce of all kinds received in exchange for goods.
April 13 1853. J. W. CHANDLER & CO.

JUST RECEIVED.

A Large and Splendid Assortment of

Spring & Summer GOODS.

Purchased in New York and Philadelphia on the most reasonable terms and which we will sell as low as they can be sold in the west.

Our stock is large and complete; consisting of all of the various styles and qualities of goods suitable to our market, among which will be found a fine stock of Embroidered Fancy Goods and Dress Trimmings. Our friends and the public are requested to call and examine our goods.

We still take all kinds of Country Produce in exchange for goods.

L. A. SPALDING & CO.
April 6th 1853.-1f.

California at Your Door.

I HAVE just received a fine assortment of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Toys which I will sell cheap for cash, silver ware made to order. Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired by W. H. DUNCAN.
March 30-1f.

JOB PRINTING!!!

Having opened a large and complete JOB OFFICE, in LEBANON Marion County, Ky., I offer my services to the public generally. I am ready at all times to do up on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner to give entire satisfaction.

Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks, Labels, Posters, &c. &c.

Should you want any thing done in my line, just bring it along.

W. W. JACK.



Wednesday Morning, June 15, 1853.

Mr. J. T. O'BRYAN, is our authorized agent at Bardstown for the reception of Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and also authorized to receive and receipt for all monies due us in that region.

Rags! Rags! Rags!!!

Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

We are authorized to announce ROBERT O'BRYAN, as a candidate to represent Marion county in the next Legislature of Kentucky, at the August election.

Luximon Roy, a Hindoo prince, is lecturing in the northern part of Ohio.

The banking capital of New Hampshire is \$3,226,000. The debt of the State is only \$74,000.

On Friday last, twenty vessels arrived at New York from foreign ports, with 3,684 passengers.

The ship Wm. R. Hallett, the largest ever built at Mobile; was launched there a few days ago.

T. F. Meagher, Esq., has been elected honorary member of the Phoenix Literary Society of William and Mary College of Virginia. This society was founded by Jefferson.

A dwelling house at Raleigh, N. C., was destroyed by fire a few days ago, and Mrs. Mitchell, an old lady perished in the flames.

An affray occurred at Courtland, Ala., on the 21st ult., between Julius A. Bynum and a Mr. Ward, in which both were killed.

A company with \$100,000 capital has been formed at Chattanooga, Tenn., for the manufacture of railroad iron at that place.

Prof. Stowe is soon to return to America. Mrs. Stowe and her brother, Rev. Mr. Beecher, intend travelling in Switzerland.

Mr. Van Buren's arrival in England is announced in all the Paris journals. He is well received wherever he appears.

During the last few days 250 packages of goods for the Crystal Palace exhibition, have arrived at New York from Europe.

The South Carolina Railroad Company have offered \$7,000 reward for the detection of the persons who placed the rails across the track of that road a few days ago, by which the train was thrown off, and two lives lost.

Agnes Anderson, who, it will be remembered, murdered, in a shocking manner, a Mr. Taylor, who was sleeping with her at her house in New Orleans some two or three weeks ago, has been acquitted. Some of the New Orleans papers are very indignant at the manner in which the trial was conducted.

Dr. Pilcher, who recently lost his life while endeavoring to save the property of his neighbor, at a fire in Stamping Ground Ky., was 37 years of age and unmarried. In March last he insured his life, with the Kentucky Insurance Company, for \$3,000, for the benefit of two unmarried sisters.

Wine LACE.—At Nottingham, England, the great centre of the lace manufacture, they are now manufacturing a most beautiful fabric of lace for window and bed curtains, &c., of iron wire. Verily, this is an iron age.

A Havana correspondent of a New York paper says:

Here in Havana there has been some excitement, too, among our professors and students, in consequence of a disturbance in the University. This arose from the office of Janitor having been taken by the government from a poor man with a family, and given to another party—a Spaniard; and probably as they (the students) had in their youthful manner been, a few days before, on the 19th, celebrating the landing of Lopez—for, sad to say, they are all arrant filibusters—their blood might have been in a feverish state, which led to the outbreak. Seven have been arrested, and four of the professors have been dismissed for not being considered faithful to Spain. The Captain General was angry, and upbraided them for being unfaithful to the Queen.

SKY-LARKS.—A colony of Sky Larks, forty-two in number, were recently imported from England, by a gentleman of Wilmington, and liberated on the farm of Samuel Canby, about four miles out of town, with the hope of perpetuating the

species in this country, and thus adding a songster of much renown to our forest choir. The birds flew from the place at which they were released in various directions, and for the most part, in flocks of three to twelve, alighting mostly within sight, upon adjoining farms. Several of them have been seen within the last ten days—about two miles from the point of dispersion rising high in the air, singing as it ascended.—*Chester Herald*

HORRIBLE DEATH FROM A RATTLESNAKE. BITE.—The Ancient City, published at St. Augustine, Florida, says:

On the 14th ult., a son of Mr. Fatch, of that county, while picking whortle berries was struck by a large rattlesnake—upon being struck he started to run, but found the snake had its fangs fastened to his pantaloons leg, and in stumbling and suffling to get loose, the snake struck him some six or seven times. The lad was about 14 or 15 years of age. He survived but a few hours.

SHIPWRECK OF THE MARY MARGARET.—The schooner *Mary Margaret*, was captured on the morning of the 30th ult., between the Muskegon and Grand Haven, on Lake Michigan. Joseph Emery and William Johnson, who were on the deck at the time, were swept overboard and lost. The rest of the crew were confined in the vessel while it was bottom side up. Two of them afterwards died before rescue arrived.

"Oh, mother," said a little child, "Mr. S. does I love aunt Lucy—he sits by her—he whispers to her, and he hugs her." "Why, Edward, your aunt don't suffer that, does she?" "Suffer that? No, mother she loves it."

Mrs. Stowe had for a fellow passenger on her outward trip, Mr. Justice Halibarton, of "Sam Slick" notoriety, who played off all manner of tricks on her; the Judge actually harrowing her feelings by producing, as a proof of southern cruelty, a razor strap, which he vowed was made of nigger skin!

A SORROWFUL BOY.—A writer in the Vermont Chronicle relates the following as a fact that he learned from good authority:

"I wish I was dead!" said a little boy to his mother.

"Why?" asked his mother.

"Why, the boys pester me so about father, and I don't want to go again in the night, to the store after him."

His mother talked to him, but thought he did not feel in earnest about it. But one day when she had returned from a visit, she enquired for her children, and found all but this boy. She looked, she called, but no answer. She went to the barn as it was growing dark. She opened the door, and there in one corner, was the little sensitive boy. She burst into tears. "O my son, is it you?" She felt the cold hands—he was dead!

At the funeral the father promised to drink no more rum.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

THE following School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, together with Stationery may be had at the Drug Store; and any works desired, not on hand, will be immediately rendered.

McGuffey's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers, Primers and Spellers.
Goodrich's 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th Readers.
Webster's Dictionary, Speller, and Speller and Derivatives.
Ray's, Davies', and Pike's Arithmetics and Ray's Algebra.
Butcher's, Smith's Kirkham's and Pinneo's Grammars.
Mitchell's Olney's and Smith's Geographies.
Constock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Paine's English Teacher's Familiar Science. Cassius, the great work of Baron Humboldt. History of England by Hume; Smollett & Milner, in 4 vols.
Rollin's History of the Medes, Persians, Carthaginians, &c., in 2 vols.
Hameroff's History of the United States in 4 vols.
Hildrith's History of the United States, in 6 vols.
Young American's Library in 10 vols., gilt and embossed.
Scottish Chiefs, Cook's Voyages, Rinaldo Rinaldino.
Romance of the Forest, Children of the Abbey. The practical works of Hewitt, Cook & Lander.
Kirk White; Goldsmith; Shakespeare; Pope. Moore, Ossian; Mrs. Hemans; Milton & Young; Campbell; Byron, Wordsworth & Cooper; and Croly's British Tales, all beautifully gilt and embossed.

Besides a variety of elegant gift books of various kinds and sizes.
All for sale for cash at nearly Louisville prices. Lebanon, Sept. 22 1852—J. B. WATHEN & CO.

New Spring & Summer GOODS.

WE are opening and receiving a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods suitable for the seasons and of the most approved styles and quality, which we will sell as cheap as they can be had in this place.
Our stock comprises all Goods kept in Dry Goods Stores generally, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottons, De Lains, Vestings, Silks, Clothing, Bazaar Yarns, Boots & Shoes.
Together with a large stock of Hardware, Queensware, Cutlery, &c.

J. B. WATHEN & CO.

March 22d 1853—4f.

Notice of Co-Partnership!

TIMMONS & BUCHANAN have this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on painting under the firm of TIMMONS & CO.

J. F. TIMMONS. A. W. BUCHANAN

Timmons & Buchanan, House, Sign and Ornamental Painters. GILDING, GRADING and PAPER Hanging done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Lebanon, Ky. 1852—4f.

Last Call.

ALL those indebted to the undersigned, will please call immediately, and settle the same by cash or note, as I must positively settle up my business.

J. A. HALL.

Nov. 10, 4f

WINCHESTER'S KENTUCKY LINIMENT!

WHILE the market is filled with RIVAL LINIMENTS, and the manufacturers of each are bragging and puffing their own articles to the skies as a certain cure for every ailment that is heir to, and decrying all others as base imitations or impositions, the proprietor of

KENTUCKY LINIMENT

Presents his preparation to the public, not as a cure-all, but as a well tried and valuable remedy, entirely different in its composition and much superior to any other in all cases where a Liniment is required.

FOR MAN OR BEAST

It is equally a safe, and in particular it is equally every other in its prompt action and superior cleansing properties, producing in all sores a

HEALTHY CONDITION AND SPEEDY CURE!

Springs, Cuts, Sore-Throat, Burns, Neuralgia, and all similar complaints, it cures like magic, and it is particularly RECOMMENDED TO THE LADIES, as being—unlike any other Liniment—perfectly free from oil, grease, tar, or anything that soils or stains. In particular its freedom from grease makes it far preferable on the score of neatness, as an application to the human skin.

Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and the principal Drug-gists and Dealers throughout the country.

R. R. R. REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief, Radway's Renouncing Resolvent, Radway's Ready Regulators,

The use of which will in all cases INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASES AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

No pain or sickness, or disease, or unhealthy matter will remain in or affect the system while it is under the influence of R. R. R. REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.

EXTERNAL PAINS.

The moment it is applied Externally it stops all Pain.

IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Tic Dolorous, Gout, Sprains and Strains, Paralysis, Distorted Limbs, Sick Headache, Painful Swellings, Cramps and Spasms.

IN A FEW HOURS.

INTERNAL PAINS.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, will stop the most distressing pains Diarrhoea, Cholera, Morbus, Dysentery, instantly stop, arrest and allay the most violent Cramps, Spasms, and Convulsions.

R. R. R. RELIEF.

The very moment it is applied it stops pain, arrests disease and removes its cause.

R. R. R. RELIEF.

Cripples Leap for Joy!!

The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief; it rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limbs, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, strengthens and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

R. R. R. RELIEF.

Cough cured in Five Minutes.

Radway's Ready Relief, cured a gentleman in five minutes, of a severe fit of coughing. The gentleman had not slept for two nights; it was applied Externally and Internally.

R. R. R. RELIEF.

Rheumatism!

An aged gentleman was troubled with Rheumatism for six years, sometimes his feet would swell to three times their natural size he suffered the most excruciating pains. He was relieved from pain in Five Minutes after using R. R. R. Relief. He has not been troubled since.

A CARD.

We guarantee that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, Radway's Ready Relief will do all that is here set down. One trial will prove its efficacy. The moment it is applied it arrests the progress of diseased action, and instantly allays irritation.

R. R. R. is sold for 25 cents per bottle, and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.

Genuine Relief.

Each bottle to be Genuine, and to bear the fac-simile signature of RADWAY & CO.

On the Label, and the letters

R. R. R.

Blown in the Glass.

Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and JOHN STARK, Springfield, Ky.

PROTECTION

Insurance Company,

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.

Capital Stock, Annual Premiums and Western Fund,

\$1,000,000

Incorporated 1825.

Policies of Insurance issued at all times on the most reasonable terms, against

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE

OR THE

Perils of Navigation,

By L. H. NOBLE, Agent

for Lebanon and Marion county.

Mar. 16, 1853—1m.

Something Pretty & Good Too.

THE SUBSCRIBER would again notify the public that he has a general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's SHOES AND BOOTS of his own manufacture. Also a large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, which he offers unusually low for cash or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

Also, a quantity of boots and shoes that are somewhat out of fashion, which I will sell for cost or less.

BEN. EDMONDS.

May 18th 1853—3m.

NEW GOODS!!

D & D. W. Phillips.

ARE just in reception of a superior stock of FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Ladies' Dress-Goods, Gentlemen's wear of the latest patterns, and stylish Bonnets of the latest patterns, Boots and Shoes, Groceries, &c., &c.

All of which we will sell low for Cash or to punctual dealers on the usual time.

Lebanon, Ky. April 13 1853—4f.

More Rags Y-e-t

SELBY HOUSE,

LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern, and formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. HALL, and this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to receive boarders, by the day, week or month. The house has been thoroughly refitted and re-furnished with the most costly and neat furniture.

Those who stop with them may be assured that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. The tables of the establishment will always be supplied by the best of provider and attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the North East corner of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter the street coming from Springfield.

Jan. 12, 1853 4f.

CARRIAGES!!

F. LAWREY

TAKES this method of informing the citizens of Marion county, that he will visit Lebanon at least once in every month and some times oftener. He will always be prepared to furnish CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., of the very latest and most fashionable patterns at Louisville prices.

I am always ready to exchange new carriages for second hand upon terms.

My manufactory is at Louisville on the corner of Main and Preston where I will always be glad to receive orders or visits from the citizens of this neighborhood.

REFERENCE.—H. Kirk, J. P. Reed, S. Purdy, Geo. Phillips and J. T. Jarboe.

Oct. 27th, 1852—6m.

GROCERIES,

Low for Cash.

THE undersigned having opened a NEW FAMILY GROCERY, in the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Elder, and now by the Post Office, takes this method of soliciting public patronage.

He will keep on hand a full supply of Groceries, together with confectionaries of all kinds. Those who wish to purchase would do well to give me a call.

J. A. HALL.

Dec. 15, 1852—4f.

\$5,000 POUNDS of clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at the Printing Office, for which the highest price in CASH will be paid.

may 5, 4f

PROSPECTUS

OF

THE LEBANON POST.

Enough has been said and wrote upon the innumerable advantages arising out of having a newspaper in a County: I will not, therefore, enlarge upon this point. Feeling convinced that the people of Marion wish an establishment of the kind in their county, I have consented, after many solicitations, to make a trial; let us see what will be the result. I had partially made my arrangements to move upon the Ohio river, but if the people of Marion will show, by subscribing liberally for the "POST" that they want a paper, we will succumb to their wishes, and settle amongst them.

THE POST, will be strictly NEUTRAL in Politics and Religion, in all things else perfectly INDEPENDENT, expressing freely the views of the Editor and his Correspondents, on the passing events of the day, local matters, &c. I am decidedly in favor of Railroad communication in Kentucky, being firmly convinced that in that way alone, can our beloved State keep up with the advancement of the age and her older Sister-States. I am particularly in favor of a communication of this kind across the State, and thus giving us a direct intercourse with the great southern mart; being convinced that such an intercourse would redound to the benefit of all classes, and that the proposed route through Marion County is the best location in the state, and believe firmly that it can and will be run. We will advocate, conditionally, to the best of our ability, this truly beneficial enterprise and solicit the pious of others.

THE POST, will be dedicated to News, Agriculture, Tales, Poetry, Anecdotes, &c. &c. Nothing shall appear in its columns of a hurtful or demoralizing tendency to the mind; in a word, it shall be a FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE POST, will be issued weekly, on every Wednesday, on an imperial sheet at \$2 per year in advance. \$2 50 if paid in six months, or \$3 if the payment is delayed until the end of the year. Wishing to commence on the last of April or the first of May, I would be gratified to receive all of my prospectuses, crowded with names before that time.

W. W. JACK.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale, such as:

FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER,

NOTE PAPER,

PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES,

STEELED PAPER, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK

J. R. Montgomery & Co

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

And dealers in Paints, Oils,

Dye-stuffs, window glass,

Glass-ware, Manufactured Tobacco,

&c., &c.

509, Main street, between Third and Fourth

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers of GOODS to their line, to their extensive assortment, which they are now receiving, and will continue to receive daily through out the season, and will be enabled to offer goods at as favorable terms as any house West of the Mountains.

Feb. 12, 1853—4f.

A FINE LOT OF NOTE-PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing Office,

May 5, 4f

CABINET MAKING.



THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion county that he is still continuing to manufacture on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner, all articles usually kept in establishments of the kind; such as:

Fine, Marble-top, and common Bureaus,

Fine and common Bedsteads, all sizes,

Springs Mattresses,

Tables, large and small, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be bought for in any town in Kentucky. Thankful for past favors, I would so

honestly, and hope to deserve by punctual business, a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to me.

A. S. HARDY.

May 12, 1852, 4f

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the most satisfactory manner.

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER PAPER that the country can afford may be found, low for cash, at the Printing Office.

May 5, 4f

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me by account, are notified to come forward and settle the same, by cash or note; or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection; as I am determined to close up all of my old business.

J. A. HALL.

Cigars! Cigars!!

THE very best article of Regalia, Lanorma and Principe Cigars can now be procured at my Reading Room. All those who are fond of good Cigars can now get them without any trouble. Come gentlemen, and smoke and read to your hearts content.

W. W. JACK.

August 25 4f.

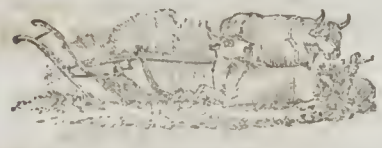
LOST,

ON Water Street, on Tuesday the 17th, 1852, a GOLD SHIRT STUD. Said stud was

formed of a South American \$1 25 piece on one side, and a circular piece of wrought-iron on the other. The wrought-iron had engraved upon it the letters T. H.

Any one finding and returning said stud to the Printing Office, will be suitably rewarded and many thanks.

Aug 18th, 18



Agricultural.

When to use Lime and Plaster.

Land doting, like all other doting should be performed with an intelligent reference to the nature of the disease, and the adaptation of the remedy. Gen. Bierce, of Akron, is a careful observer of the natural phenomena, and withal a successful cultivator. He has recently contributed the following valuable suggestions to the *Sumner Beacon*:

"The value of lime and plaster, as a manure, depends upon the component parts of the soil to which it is applied. All land has more or less sulphuric acid in it, caused by the decomposition of iron pyrites. The presence of this acid may generally be known by the appearance of the soil, and particularly of the stone. If there is any iron rust or oxide of iron, in the soil, or in the stone, or on the top of the water that filters through the soil, or if it is hard, it indicates the presence of sulphuric acid.

If land on which grass seed is sown, is 'slow to catch,' or sod over, or catches in patches, it indicates the presence of sulphuric acid.

If the roots of clover, and herds-grass in the spring, stands two or three inches out of the ground, and in detached parcels, with bare ground between—it is the work of sulphuric acid. On such land, plaster is positively injurious.

If clover and tame grasses die out, and are succeeded by wire grass, sorrel, or sour dock, it is caused by sulphuric acid. Put on lime and keep off plaster.

The reason why plaster should not be used on land charged with sulphuric acid, is, that plaster is composed of lime and sulphur, and applying that, is adding more of that with which the land is already overcharged. On such land, apply lime, which unites with the sulphuric acid, and forms plaster. The lime thus neutralizes the acid, and the acid neutralizes the lime, and forms a compound nutriment for vegetation.

The reason why the ground appears so hard where the earth is charged with sulphuric acid, is, that the old stubble has been eaten up by the acid.

The sulphuric acid in plaster, applied to land not overcharged with that substance, decomposes vegetation, and fits it for nourishing the living plants. When there is an excess of the acid, it eats up the vegetation, both dead and living. This is the reason why soils overcharged with the acid are always deficient in vegetable matter. And soils free from it, have an excess of vegetable matter in a decomposed state.

The presence of this acid, is the cause of sorrel and sour dock, and sour grass. The land is literally sour, and nature is trying to throw it from her stomach, thro' these excrecences.

The rule then, is, if your land has too much sulphuric acid, or is sour, give it a coat of lime, if destitute of acid, apply plaster.

SOUR FOOD.—Cattle fed on sour food, prepared by fermenting rye flower and water, into a kind of paste, and then diluted with water, afterwards thickened with hay chaff (that is, hay cut small), are said to fatten quickly. This plan is adopted in France to a considerable extent, and has been introduced years ago in this country. Although not generally adopted, it is deserving of consideration by graziers. With respect to the efficacy of acid food for fattening animals, there is, as on most other subjects, a variety of opinions. It is well-known that swine derive more benefit from sour milk than they do from milk in a fresh state; and there is no doubt but there are particles which promote digestion and facilitate the consumption of a larger quantity of food, and consequently expedite the fattening of cattle.—*Agriculturist*.

VIGILANT WAX.—At a late regular meeting of the Farmers' Club, of New York, Judge Scott read a report on the wax and candleberry, has long been known in America, and occasionally collected for medicinal purpose, but never used as candles to take the place of spermaceti or tallow. If the subject was properly taken up, the writer had little doubt but vegetable wax would grow into a manufacture of national importance. The berry is from three to eight feet high. It yields a supply of 25 per cent of wax. The wax is obtained by boiling the berries in water until the wax floats, it is then skimmed off.

HORN DISTEMPER.—In the April No. of the *Stock Register*, a remedy is given for this disease by cutting the tail, boring the horns, &c. This I have tried; but a cure can be effected much sooner and with far less trouble, by putting one table-spoonful of whisky in each ear of the animal. If whisky is not at hand, alcohol, or brandy weakened one half with water, will answer nearly as well. I have tried this several times, and have known it tried by neighbors, always with success.—*J. G. BURRILL, Morland, N. Y.*

KIDNEY COMPLAINT IN HORSES.—A correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* says:—"If any one inquires of you what will help or cure a horse that is troubled with the kidney complaint, or stoppage of the water, you can recommend him bark, with the blisters or balsam attached to the same. Sweep the same thoroughly, and give the horse one or two quarts of liquor, or mix it with oats or meal, and give. I have tried this remedy and never had it fail."

LICE ON CATTLE.—J. R. summarily disposes of a question asked through the *Valley Farmer*:—"What will kill lice on cattle?" He says: "There are two good remedies—one, grease rendered from old, rancid bacon, rubbed on well; the other, plenty of corn and good timothy hay, and salsed regularly."

A friend of ours told us of another remedy for this great pest. Take Irish Potatoes and boil them in water; mash the potatoes up in the water and wash the animal affected with the mixture. Six or seven potatoes will do for a large bucket of water. We have tried this remedy and it worked to a charm. One or two applications are amply sufficient.—(Editor *Post*).

Mississippi.

A QUARRELsome NEIGHBOR.—In most quiet squares, if not scolding, there is always railing at the area.

KICK HIM—STRIKE HIM—THROW SAND IN HIS EYES!—We mean the wretch who said that whenever there's a freshet the river is full of rose-water.

A barber in London advertised that his customers were shaved, "without incision or laceration, for the very small sum of halfpenny."

Bryant writes home that the Turks are rapidly advancing into civilization and refinement. In proof of this he mentions that they get drunk, play billiards, and take advantage of the money market.

That man is not totally depraved, is shown by the fact that whenever we see two dogs fighting, we always take sides with the smaller one.

A chap out west was invited to take a hand at a game of "poker"—a fashionable game with gamblers on the Mississippi—but he refused, saying, "No, I thank you. I played poker all of one summer, and I had to wear nanken pants all the next winter. I have no taste for the amusement since."

Mrs. PARINGTON is said to have anxiously asked if Uncle Tom is a better man than Enoch, of Biblical memory.—She grounds her reasons for making this enquiry, upon the fact that she heard that Uncle Tom had been translated seven times while Enoch was translated but once.

The following is 'fearful,' besides being slightly original. We find it in the *Literary Museum*.—Mr. Museum—if a dog's tale is but awfully intirely, would it interfere with his lowcomotion? Answer: not exactly—it nite not effect his carriage, but it would intirely stop his wagging.

Mrs. BAGNER is a great hand to contrive; when at home, she uses her umbrella for a cupboard, when abroad for a carpet bag. Her husband's cast off pants she don't devote to the rag bag, as a common woman would, but utility—one leg she uses as a coal bin, and the other as an Iddian meal depot. Ladies short of closets will please notice.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS IN THE APPLE.—In every sound and perfect apple will be found ten little spots, called the "ten commandments." They may always be found in a circle around the core, and would not be likely to be observed unless looked for. Take an apple and cut it in thin slices across either end, and these little specks will be found to extend in parallel lines nearly the whole length.

A POSER.—Foote was once met by a friend in town, with a young man who was flashing away very brilliantly, while Foote seemed grave.

"Why, Foote," said his friend, "you are flat to-day; you don't seem to relish wit!"

"Blame it," said Foote, "you have not tried me yet, sir."

A publican at Aberdare came home from church the other day, in a great rage with the clergyman, in this that that gentleman had classed sinners with publicans, and had spoken of their great wickedness. "Our friend of the tap," says the Cambrian, "in a regular burst of indignation, said, that in a place of worship he would not be referred to in this manner—he never raised extortionate charges for his beer—he was not a greater sinner than a grocer or any other shopkeeper."

A farmer, when flagellating two of his unruly boys, was asked what he was doing.

"Thrashing wild oats," was the reply.

"That's rather dirty business of yours," said a boss tailor the other day to a certain city official, who was inspecting the drain beneath the schneider's shop.

"I don't know sir," he replied—"seems to me it's much the same as yours."

"How is that?" asked the tailor.

"Why, sir, we are both superintendents of common sewers!"

Shall I not thank God for the green summer and the mild air, and the flowers and the stars, and all that makes the world beautiful, and not for the good and beautiful beings I have known in it?—has not their presence been sweeter to me than flowers? Are they not higher and holier than the stars? Are they not more to me than all things else?

"PETER'S USUM," said John Bull to Jonathan as he stood gazing at the flag floating from the Custom House, a few days since, "what on earth does that mean?" "Why," said Jonathan, "that's our country's motto and means that we are dying to glory." John was satisfied.

'I RECKON NOT.'—A friend just returned from lower Egypt, has amused us with relating some of the characteristics of the queer people who inhabit that part of the Prairie State, where among other articles of produce, is raised cotton from which the seeds are picked with the fingers!

Arriving late one evening at a cabin, our informant inquired what the name of the place was.

"Par-dise,"

"What, Paradise?"

"Yes, Par-dise Prary."

"Well, could you tell me if this is the place they once kicked Adam and Eve out of?"

After indulging in a study for some time, as if to call to mind the names of the 'oldest inhabitants,' the tenant of the cabin replied.

"Well, stranger, I reckon not. No one of the name ever lived on this prary."

A SHARP LAD.—"It is possible," said J. to a young French peasant lad, who was telling me a tough story about a miracle-working chair in a neighboring church. "There's nothing impossible," he answered, "but a stick with one end; and if you go to Chartres you'll see it." "See what? the stick, or that there's nothing impossible?" replied J. "Neither, but you will see Chartres if you go there, won't you?" shouted the little rascal, and he ran away laughing.—*Philad. Register*.

1853 ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER.

Acknowledged by general consent to be the Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the West.

In issuing the Eleventh Prospectus of the *LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER*, we have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., has purchased an interest in the establishment, and he will hereafter be associated with us in its management. Mr. Gallagher is widely known as an able political and literary writer and a gentleman of cultivated taste, and being thoroughly Western in his education, habits and associations, and conversant with our Railroad and Manufacturing interests, we flatter ourselves that he will add largely to the value and interest of the *Courier*, and render it still more acceptable to its thousands of readers in every section of the great Mississippi Valley.

The *Louisville Weekly Courier*, Edited and Published by W. D. GALLAGHER & W. N. HALDEMAN, is one of the largest, handsomest and best papers in the Union, and for the quantity and quality of matter it contains and the great care taken in its preparation, it is beyond all question.

The *Cheapest Paper in the West!* As a NEWSPAPER, its character is well established. Our readers of many years will bear witness that for enterprise, energy and reliability, it has borne the palm from all its contemporaries in Kentucky. It is almost invariably ahead in the publication of important news. It procures news of interest from all quarters, both by telegraph and private express, up to the very moment of publication, and entirely regardless of expense.

As a Commercial Paper, the *Courier* stands without a rival in Louisville. The gentleman who has had charge of the Commercial Department for the last six years, and whose entire time is devoted to it, has no superior, and his reports may always be regarded as accurate and reliable.

As a Literary Paper, we intend that it shall hereafter occupy much higher ground than heretofore. The Tales and Novelles we publish will alone be worth ten times the price of the paper.

The Miscellaneous and Agricultural Departments will meet with all necessary attention. They will be both full and useful.

In Politics, the *Courier* will continue firmly Whig; but while advocating Whig measures and Whig principles, we do not intend to do so to the exclusion of our usual variety. Our readers may rest assured that they will not be surfeited with politics through our columns.

Early in January we will commence the publication of the Original Stories: *The Martyr of the Heart*, by Miss MATTIE GRIFFIN; *The Little Cripple*, and his *Foster Mother*, by ALICE STANLEY.

A lady of Kentucky, whose literary productions have been greatly admired.

By adopting the Cash System, and strictly adhering to it, we are enabled to still further reduce the price of our paper, and will hereafter furnish it, large as it is, at the following

Unprecedentedly low Rates.

One copy of the Weekly *Courier*,

one year - - - - - \$1 50

Five copies - do - do - 5 00

Eleven copies - do - do - 10 00

Twenty-two copies - do - do - 20 00

Postoffice Stamps will be received in payment of subscriptions.

No paper is sent from this office without being paid for in advance; and every subscription is discontinued at the expiration of the time paid for, unless previously notified.

Post masters and others are authorized to act as agents in obtaining subscribers in Clubs or otherwise, and remitting funds, all orders should be addressed post paid to

W. N. HALDEMAN & CO.,
Courier Steam-Printing Establishment,
Third street, near Main, Louisville, Ky.
Such of our county exchanges as copy the above or material part of it, will be entitled to the *Daily Courier* for one year.

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder.

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA! DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN,

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID,

OR GASTRIC JUICE!

Prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist and Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., Philadelphia, Pa.

"DIGESTION." Such is the true meaning of the word PEPsin. It is the chief element, or great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a true Digestive Fluid, precise like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own Remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No sort of man can equal its curative powers. It contains Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug. Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Scientific Evidence.

The Scientific Evidence upon which this Remedy is based is in the highest degree curious and remarkable. Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper of New York University; Prof. Duglison's Physiology; Dr. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.

Dr. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin is prepared in powder and in Fluid Form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The powder will be sent by mail free of charge, for one dollar sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

OBserve THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M.D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia Pa. Copy-right and Trade mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

AGENTS.

L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon.
J. L. SHELLEY, Harrodsburg.
D. D. WOODS, Bardonia.

HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

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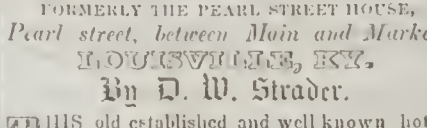
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